The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, January 23, 1796. Number 49

William Semple

HAS removed his STORE from Col. Presley Nevill's Stone House in Second street, to the Yellow House above St. Andrew's Bridge in Front street, and between James Clow and John Shaw's.

Those who are indebted to him are requested once more to settle their accounts before the first of February next either with himself, or in his absence with Adamson Tannehill, Esq. or William Caldwell, at Messrs. Smith & Sbiras's Brewery, otherwise they need not expect any further indulgence.

Pittsburgh, 10th January, 1796.

N. B Those indebted to ANDREW WATSON & Co. will please to settle their accounts with Andrew Watson, or with Adamson Tannehill, Esq.

DANCING SCHOOL.

R. DAVENPORT *has opened his School for the present season in a commodious room in the house occupied by Mr. William Earl, Second street, between Market and Wood streets. Hours of attendance from five to nine o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, for young gentlemen; from twelve to five on Friday and Saturday for young ladies. In addition to the English dances usually taught, he means to introduce a variety of reels and other dances, which are very much admired.*

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1796.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, January 1, 1796.

ISAAC *Anderson, Esq. James Barr, Esq James Bovard, Beaver run; Robert Brotherton, Esq. Allegheny; Samuel Breden, care the Revd. Mr. Power; Thomas Boyd, Ja-'s Swamp; Stephen Benson, Simrall's ferry; James Boal, near Greensburgh; John Bradford, care of the Rev. Mr. Swan; William Caldwell, Jacob's creek; William Coil, Manus Coil, Charles Ceanning, Armstrong ownship; James and John Cairns, Huntingdon; Ezekiel Custard, James Crawford, care of George Smith, Esq. James Dugan, Donegal; John Douglass, John Eaken, Rostraver; James Ferguson, care of Col. Campbell; Thomas Fisher, Ligonier; John Fitzhugh, Hugh Finley, Beeson town; Ruth Gazzop, care of John Wilson; George Graham, Parks of Yough; Richard Graham, Stewarts Crossings; Robert Herron, Allegheny; Thomas Hamilton, near Millers town; Thomas Jorden, Derry; William Jamieson, Ligonier; Sterling Johnston & Co. M'Kee's Port; Isaac Kenan, George Lose, Patrick Long, Ephraim Canada, care of Colonel Smith; Charles M'Kee, George Miller, care of Robert Lee; George M'Leland, Mount Pleasant; John M'Connel, care of William Juck, Esq. Frederick Major, care of Mr. Dram; Rev. James M'Kinney, Robert Magee, care of William Jack, Esq. Jacob Matson, Armstrong; Charles Murray, Jacob's creek; William Murray, James Mare care of Joseph Cook, Esq. Isaace M'Kesson, James Marshall, Unity; Alex. M'Murdonnegall; John Moore, Salem; John Neal, South Huntington; James M'Cutcheon, Washington; Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Miller Esq. Nathaniel Newlin, John Probst, James Porter, Unity; Thomas Patterson, J. Parker; Alexander Porter, George Painter, near Greensburgh; William Robertson, John Robertson, George Ryall, James Ray, John Shaw, Mr. Stewart, Jacob's creek; Mr. Sutherland, Daniel Smith, Derry; James and Matthew Scott, care of David Pollock; Robert Simpson, Thomas Thompson, Hugh Thompson, William Warnock, care of Mr. Beal; Mrs. Catharine Williams, William Williams.*

All persons in arrears for postage of Letters and Newspapers will please to settle for the same with the subscriber up till the first inst. The affairs of the Post Office will in future be conducted by the Post Master, Mr. John Kirkpatrick.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for Sale at his Store, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which he will sell on the most moderate terms.

Any person wanting COPPER or STILLS neatly made, may be supplied on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1795.

FOR SALE.

FOUR Hundred acres of unimproved first rate LAND, on the waters of Crooked creek, near the mouth—it will suit for two farms, each having about 15 acres of meadow ground, and the rest good and tillable: Terms of payment made easy.—Also, to Let, on an improving lease for years, a tract of 230 acres, situate about two miles above the mouth of Jacob's creek, on the river Yough, 50 or 60 acres cleared, a rich, level river bottom. Enquire of the subscriber at the mouth of Jacob's creek, who has just received an extensive assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he is selling at his usual low rates for Cash, or Produce, of which every kind is received, and the highest prices allowed. Those indebted by bond, note or book account are requested to call and pay off, as no longer indulgence will be given.

FRANCIS BRYAN.

December 25, 1795.

WANTS A PLACE AS

SCHOOLMASTER,

A MAN whose character and abilities will admit of the minutest enquiry, writes well, has a thorough knowledge of Arithmetic, Book-keeping, the Rudiments of Geometry and Algebra, Trigonometry Right, Oblique and Spheric, Heights and Distances, Mensuration, Gauging, Surveying both theory and practice, Navigation, &c. hopes from his experience in that line to give satisfaction to those who are pleased to employ him. A line directed to G. L. at the Printer's, will be attended to.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation containing 100 acres, situate one mile from Small's mill, on the Monongahela river, and 7 miles from Pittsburgh, there is 20 acres cleared and under good fence, 4 of which is meadow; there is a house and barn on the premises. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD PETTYGREW.

Allegheny county, January 7, 1796.

N. B. An Apprentice to the Taylor trade wanted. Enquire as above.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Sunday night the 27th ult. in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh, a black HORSE, 7 years old next spring, no brand perceiveable, trots, paces and racks a little, about 15 hands high. A reward of FOUR DOLLARS will be paid for securing said Horse so that the owner may get him again, and reasonable charges if bro't home.

JOHN REED.

January 7, 1796.

NEW STORE.

Just opened at the corner of Market and Fourth-streets, in the house lately occupied by Andrew Robinson, and opposite John Irwin's Store, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash or Country Produce.

ROBERT & JOHN BROTHERTON.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1795.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

HAVE just received at their Store, at the corner of Market and Front Streets, in Andrew Watson's New Brick House, a large assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, CUTLERY and HARD WARE, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, December 17, 1795.

N. B. A generous price will be given for a quantity of good hackled FLAX.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any demands against the subscriber to bring them in that they may be settled and paid; and all persons indebted to him by note or book account are also notified to come and make payment in one month from this date. In case of neglect, every person so indebted, may be assured that their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of persons who will compel payment with costs.

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, December 17, 1795.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Partnership of GOUDY & WILLIAMS is this day by mutual consent dissolved, all persons indebted to them by bond, note, or book account are requested to call and settle their accounts, and pay off their respective balances before the first day of March next. Those persons who do not comply with the above request, need not expect any longer indulgence from

GOUDY & WILLIAMS.

Greensburgh, Dec. 10, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or stolen from the subscriber in Allegheny county, Plumb township, near Dirty Camp, on the night of the 2d instant, a Sorrel MARE, with a white mane and tail, branded on the near shoulder* I. K. *the near hind pastur thicker than the other, and halts on that leg when road first, very spirited, a natural trotter, about 14 hands and an half high. Whoever takes up said Mare and secures her so that the owner may get her again, and apprehends the thief, if stolen, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.*

ROBERT HUSTON.

December 8, 1795.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 28th day of October, a black MARE, about 7 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, she has a white stripe down her face, and the two hind feet white. She is lengthy, neither branded or any ways marked, shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JOHN CRAWFORD.

Versailles township, Allegheny county, December 9, 1795.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTTIVES.

MONDAY, *January 4.*

THE speaker informed the house, that a message was ready to be delivered to the house of a nature calculated to give the most pleasing satisfaction to every American breast. He suggested to the house and citizens in the galleries the propriety of not suffering the fervour of enthusiasm to infringe on the dignity of the representative councils of the United States, he recommended, that a respectful silence should be observed as most compatible with the true dignity of the house and the honour of the magnanimous republic, that was the subject of the message.

Message from the President of the United States.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

A LETTER from the minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, received on the 22d of last month, covered an address, dated the 21st of October 1794, from the committee of public safety, to the representatives of the United States in congress; and also informed me that he was instructed by the committee to present to the United States the colours of France. I therefore proposed to receive them last Friday, the first day of the new year, a day of general joy and congratulation. On that day the minister of the French republic delivered the colours, with an address, to which I returned an answer. By the latter the house will see that I have informed the minister, that the colours will be deposited with the archives of the United States. But it seemed to me proper previously to exhibit to the two houses of congress these evidences of continued friendship of the French republic together with the sentiments expressed to me on the occasion in behalf of the United States. They are herewith communicated.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, 4th January, 1796.

(TRANSLATION.)

The representatives of the French people composing the committee of public safety of the National Convention, charged by the law of the 17th Fructidor, with the direction of foreign relations;

To the representatives of the United States in congress assembled.

Citizens Representatives,

THE connections which nature, reciprocal events, and a happy concurrence of circumstances have formed between two free nations, cannot but be indissoluble. You have strengthened those sacred ties by the declarations, which the minister plenipotentiary of the United States has made, in your name, to the National Convention, and to the French people. They have been received with rapture by a nation who know how to appreciate every testimony which the United States have given to them of their affection. The colours of both nations, united in the centre of the National Convention, will be an everlasting evidence of the part which the United States have taken in the success of the French republic.

You were the first defenders of the rights of man, in another hemisphere,—Strengthened by your example, and endowed with an invincible energy, the French people have vanquished that tyranny, which, during so many centuries of ignorance, superstition, and baseness, had enchained a generous nation.

Soon did the people of the United States perceive, that every victory of ours strengthened their independence and happiness.—They were deeply affected at our momentary misfortunes, occasioned by treasons purchased by English gold. They have celebrated with rapture the successes of our brave armies.—None of these sympathetic emotions have escaped the sensibility of the French nation. They have all served to cement the most intimate and solid union that has ever existed between two nations.

The citizen Adet, who will reside near your government, in quality of minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, is specially instructed to tighten these bands of fraternity and mutual benevolence. We hope that he may fulfill this principal object of his mission, by a conduct worthy of the confidence of both nations, and of the reputation which his patriotism and virtues have acquired him.

An analogy of political principles, the natural relations of commerce and industry—the efforts and immense sacrifices of both nations in the defence of liberty and equality—the blood which they have spilled together—their avowed hatred for despots—the moderation of their political views—the disinterestedness of their councils—and especially the success of the vows which they have made in presence of the Supreme Being, to be free or die—all combine to render indestructable the connections which they have formed.

Doubt it not, citizens—we shall finally destroy the combination of tyrants;—You, by the picture of prosperity, which in your vast countries, has succeeded to a bloody struggle of eight years;—We, by the enthusiasm which glows in the breast of every Frenchman.—Astonished nations, too long the dupes of perfidious kings, nobles, and priests, will eventually recover their rights, the human race will owe the American and French nations their regeneration and a lasting peace.

Paris, 30th Vendemaire, 3d year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

The members of the committee of Public Safety.

J. S. B. DELMAS,
MERLIN (of Douay) &c.

October 21, 1794.

Faithfully translated from the original, by

GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.

(TRANSLATION.)

Mr. President,

I COME to acquit myself of a duty very dear to my heart—I come to deposit in your hands and in the midst of a people justly renowned for their courage and their love of liberty, the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisement of my nation.

When she broke her chains—when she proclaimed the imprescriptible rights of man—when, in a terrible war, she sealed with her blood the covenant she had made with

liberty, her own happineſs was not alone the object of her glorious efforts—her views extended alſo to all free people. She ſaw their intereſts blended with her own, and doubly rejoiced in her victories, which in aſſuring to her the enjoyment of rights, became to them new guarantees of their independence.

Theſe ſentiments which animated the French nation, from the dawn of their revolution, have acquired new ſtrength ſince the foundation of the republic. France at that time, by the form of its government, aſſimilated to, or rather identified with free people, ſaw in them only friends and brothers. Long accuſtomed to regard the American people as her moſt faithful allies, ſhe has ſought to draw cloſer the ties already formed in the fields of America, under the auſpices of victory, over the ruins of tyranny.

The National Convention, the organ of the will of the French nation, have more than once expreſſed their ſentiments to the American people—but above all, theſe burſt forth on that auguſt day, when the miniſter of the United States preſented to the National Repreſentation, the colours of his country. Deſiring never to loſe recollection as dear to Frenchmen as they muſt be to Americans, the Convention ordered that theſe colours ſhould be placed in the hall of their ſittings. They experienced ſenſations too agreeable not to cauſe them to be partaken of by their allies, and decreed that to them the national colours ſhould be preſented

Mr. Preſident, I do not doubt their expectations will be fullfilled; and I am convinced that every citizen will receive, with a pleaſing emotion, this flag, elſewhere the terror of the enemies of liberty, here the certain pledge of faithful friendſhip; eſpecially when they recollect that it guides to combat, men who have ſhared their toils, and who were prepared for liberty by aiding them to acquire their own.

(Signed) P. A. ADET.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original, by
GEORGE TAYLOR.

The anſwer of the Preſident of the United States to the addreſs of the miniſter plenipotentiary of the French republic, on his preſenting the colours of France to the United States.

Born, ſir, in a land of liberty; having early learned its value; having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it; having in a word, devoted the beſt years of my life to ſecure its permanent eſtabliſhment in my own country;—my anxious recollection, my ſympathetic feelings, and my beſt wiſhes are irreſiſtably excited whenſoever in any country, I ſee an oppreſſed nation unfurl the banners of freedom. But above all, the events of the French revolution have produced the deepeſt ſolicitude, as well as the higheſt admiration. To call your nation brave, were to pronounce but common praiſe. Wonderful people! Ages to come will read with aſtoniſhment the hiſtory of your brilliant exploits! I rejoice that the intereſting revolutionary movements of ſo many years have iſſued in the formation of a conſtitution deſigned to give permanency to the great object for which you have contended. I rejoice that liberty, which you have ſo long embraced with enthuſiaſm.—liberty, of which you have been the invincible defenders, now finds an aſylum in the boſom of a regularly organized government—a government, which being formed to ſecure the happineſs of the French people, correſponds with the ardent wiſhes of my heart, while it gratifies the pride of every citizen of the United States, by its reſemblance of their own.—On theſe glorious events, accept ſir, my ſincere congratulations.

In delivering to you theſe ſeniiments, I expreſs not my own feelings only, but thoſe of my fellow citizens, in relation to the commencement, the progreſs, and the iſſue of the French revolution; and they will cordially join with me in the pureſt wiſhes to the Supreme Being, that the citizens of our ſiſter republic, our magnanimous allies, may ſoon enjoy in peace, that liberty, which they have purchaſed at ſo great a price, and all the happineſs which liberty can beſtow.

I receive, ſir, with lively ſenſibility, the ſymbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchiſement of your nation, the colours of France, which you have now preſented to the United States—the tranſaction will be announced to Congreſs—and the colours will be depoſited among thoſe archives of the United States, which are at once the evidences and the memorials of their freedom and independence. May theſe be perpetual! and may the friendſhip of the two republics be commenſurate with their exiſtence.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States,
Jan. 1ſt, 1796.

True Copy,
GEO. TAYLOR, Jun.
Chief Clerk in the Dep. of State.

The Preſident's ſecretary was then introduced, with an American officer bearing the ſtandard of the French Republic, ſent by the Committee of public ſafety, organ of the National Convention, as a token of friendſhip to the United States.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLAG.

It is tri-coloured, made of the richeſt ſilk, and highly ornamented with allegorical paintings. In the middle, a Cock is repreſented, the emblem of France, ſtanding on a thunderbolt. At two corners diagonally oppoſite, are repreſented two bomb-ſhells burſting—at the other two corners, other military emblems. And the whole is a rich border of oak leaves, alternately yellow and green, the firſt ſhaded with brown and heightened with gold—the latter ſhaded with black and relieved with ſilver—In this border are entwined warlike muſical inſtruments. The edge is ornamented with a rich gold fringe. The ſtaff is covered with black velvet crowned with a golden pike, and enriched with the tri-color *cravatte*, and a pair of taſſels worked in gold and the three national colours.

The flag is to be depoſited in the archives of the United States.

Mr. Giles informed, that having been aware, that the flag would be preſented to the Houſe this day, conſidering it as an additional teſtimony of the affection of France and it having been the practice on analogous occaſions for the Houſe to expreſs their ſentiments independente of the other branch, he had prepared a reſolution expreſſive of what he conviced would be their ſenſe on the occaſion. It was nearly in the words following.

"Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to make known to the repreſentatives of the French people, that the Houſe have received, with the moſt lively ſenſations the communication of the Committee of Public Safety of the 21ſt of October 1794, accompanied with the colours of the French Republic, aud to aſſure them that the preſentation of the colours of France to the Congreſs of the United States is deemed a moſt honorable teſtimony of the exiſting ſympathy and affections of the two republics, founded upon their ſolid and reciprocal intereſts; that the Houſe rejoices in the opportunity of congratulating the French Republic on the brilliant and glorious atchievements accompliſhed under it, during the preſent afflictive war, and that they hope thoſe atchievements will be attended with a perfect attainment of their object, the permanent eſtabliſhment of the liberty and happineſs of that great and magnanimous people."

Some converſation took place as to the propriety of entering on the immediate conſideration of this reſolution, and it was finally agreed that it ſhould now be acted upon.

It was attempted to modify the firſt part of it, ſo as to requeſt the Preſident to communicate theſe ſentiments of the Houſe to the French Executive Directory. The motion for this purpoſe was loſt.

The words *ſincere and* were introduced before the word *lively*.

The reſolution was then unanimouſly adopted.

TUESDAY, *January 5.*

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a letter addreſſed to him, ſigned James Wilſon, incloſing a plan for a National Tontine, which was read, and with the plan, laid on the table.

Mr. Giles of the committee appointed to wait on the Preſident with the reſolution of the houſe, paſſed yeſterday on the repreſentation of the French colours, reported, that they had performed that ſervice, and that the Preſident informed the committee that he would take care that the ſaid reſolution ſhould be tranſmitted, agreeable to the intention of the houſe.

The ſpeaker informed the houſe, that he had received two petitions from ſundry inhabitants of the ſtate of Vermont, againſt the treaty, and were referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Findley preſented the petition of Maria Butler, widow of the late General Butler, who was killed in the action with the Indians, in November, 1791—praying the uſual allowance for widows and fatherleſs children, whoſe huſbands and fathers are killed in the ſervice of their country. Read and referred to the committee of claims.

The houſe took up the order of the day on the caſe of Robert Randal.

On motion of Mr. Giles, Mr. Chriſtie was ſworn.

Mr. Giles then propoſed the following queſtion in ſubſtance——Whether Robert Randal had ever in any converſation with him (Mr. Chriſtie) ſuggeſted a plan for corrupting the integrity of the members of the houſe, and if any converſation, what?

Mr. Chriſtie then gave a particular detail of what had paſſed between him and Randal. It did not appear that Randal had ſuggeſted any ſuch idea to him. Mr. Chriſtie having mentioned Mr. Sedgwick in the courſe of his detail; as having adviſed the parties to apply to Congreſs, and that he, Mr. Sedgwick, was engaged to draw up their memorial. It was moved, that Mr. Sedgwick ſhould be ſworn. This was accordingly done, and he gave a detail of all that paſſed between him, one Jones, and Whitney. It appeared from this declaration, that he had not given the advice above ſtated, nor had he engaged to draft the memorial: he had never ſeen Randal 'till he ſaw him in cuſtody on the floor of the houſe.

Mr. Smith, (M) having ſaid yeſterday, that Randal informed him, that a member of the houſe had engaged to preſent his memorial. Mr. W. Smith now aſked Mr. Smith (M) whether Randal had named that member. Mr. Smith (M) replied, that he named him, Mr. W. Smith obſerved on this, that it was fortunate for himſelf as well as perhaps for other members, that his interview with Randal did not take place till ſeveral days after his converſation with Mr. Smith of Maryland. The counſel for the priſoner confirmed the ſtatement of Mr. W. Smith.

The counſel for the priſoner was then informed, that they might enter on the priſoner's defence.

Mr. William Tilghman opened the defence.—He recited the charge which he divided into two parts. Firſt, that Randal had ſaid that there was between 30 and 40 members of the houſe had engaged to ſupport his memorial—and ſecondly, that he had attempted, by overtures, in land or money, to corrupt the members of the houſe. The firſt part of the charge, Mr. Tilghman obſerved, if true, was not criminal—the laſt, if proved, is a crime which deſerves infamous puniſhment.

Mr. Tilghman then examined the ſeveral declarations to ſhew that this part of the charge had not been ſo ſubſtantiated as would amont to a conviction in a court of law.

Mr. Tilghman's defence was learned, eloquent, and impreſſive.

Mr. Lewis followed in his uſually maſterly ſtile of reaſoning.

The priſoner was remanded, and the houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January 6.*

The queſtion before the houſe was, will the houſe proceed to decide on the caſe of Robert Randall?

After ſome converſation, the ſpeaker read the journal of yeſterday, by which it appeared that the houſe had reſolved to decide on the caſe of Randall, this day at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Harper then propoſed the following reſolutions in ſubſtance.

Reſolved, That any attempt to influence the conduct of this houſe or any of its members in their legiſlative functions, by other motives other than that of the public advantage is an high contempt of this houſe, and a breach of its privileges.

The ſecond reſolution contained a charge that Randall had been guilty of an attempt to corrupt the integrity of the members, by making offers in land and money to induce them to favor an undue ſale of the public property.

The third reſolution related to the puniſhment merited for this offence.

Theſe reſolutions were agreed to—and Robert Randall was brought to the bar in cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms.—The ſpeaker then read the reſolutions juſt paſſed.—After which he reprimanded Randall as having been guilty not merely of an high offence but of a crime committed againſt the repreſentatives of the people of the United States. He was then remanded into cuſtody, and the houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, *January 7.*

Mr. Hartley preſented the petition of Ann Gibſon, widow of Col. George Gibſon, who was killed in the action with the Indians, November 1791, praying for half pay, read and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Giles laid the following motion in ſubſtance on the table.

Reſolved, That the proper officers of the Treaſury be directed to lay before this houſe a liſt of all the officers and ſoldiers of the late army and navy who appear to been titled to arrearages of pay for their ſervices; together with the amount of pay and other emoluments that appear to be due to them reſpectively.

Mr. Giles offered the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That it appears to this houſe that the information againſt Charles Whitney, the priſoner at the bar, does not amount to a breach of the privileges of this houſe, and therefore that he be diſcharged from the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms.

After conſiderable debate the queſtion on the reſolution for diſcharging Whiteney was then put, and agreed to; 53 to 30.

Foreign Intelligence.

MADRID, *October* 25.

THE four Spaniſh Commiſſioners, who returned from Paris, have communicated to the court, the opinion of the committee of public ſafety, in caſe Spain ſhould be inclined to negociate peace between France and Portugal. The four following articles ſeem to be the baſis of furure overturns:

1ſt. The reſtitution of Corſica to France.

2d. The ceſſion of Gibraltar to Spain.

3d. The payment to France of four millions ſterling as an indemnification for a quantity of falſe aſſignates which the Engliſh have circulated through the French territory

4th. The obligation to be impoſed upon Great-Britain of keeping no more than 80 ſhips of the line, 40 frigates, and twenty other veſſels of a ſmall conſtruction.

It is generally believed, that Spain will be a mediator between France and Portugal.

We underſtand from Liſbon, that a French ſquadron cruiſing off the mouth of the Tagus, actually blockades that harbour, and has already carried away a great number of Portugueſe merchantmen with [illegible] goes.

LONDON, *November*

We obſerved with ſome [illegible] papers of yeſterday, that very [illegible] tents had ariſen among all the [illegible] navy at Portſmouth, in conſe[illegible] order iſſued by the duke of Yo[illegible] gular troops ſerving on board [illegible] ſhould not be ſubject to naval [illegible] This ſubject originated in the [illegible] tary officer ſerving on board [illegible] Mediterranean, who was tried by a [illegible] court martial held at Gibraltar, and broke. The officer, on returning home, appealed to the duke of York, and hence arose the queſtion in diſpute.

Not pretending to be competent [illegible] of the ſubject, we forbear to make any obſervation. So ſerious did this diſpute appear that we now know from the beſt authority that the Weſt-India expedition was [illegible] in conſequence of it, and ſtill remains ſuſpended, as far as regards the ſailing of the men of war, having troops on board.

This diſpute has very naturally claimed the attention of miniſters for ſome time paſt, but we have reaſon to believe that a [illegible] was adopted by the cabinet on Wednesday which is likely to reconcile both parties. The whole fleet will now ſail when the wind is fair.

The celebrated Thomas Paine died lately at the houſe of the American miniſter in Paris, of an abſceſs in his right ſide—His will is now in London, in the poſſeſſion of a gentleman, who is on his way to America.

Decree paſſed the laſt ſitting of the National Convention.

The National Convention, after having heard the report of the commiſſion of eleven decrees—

Article 1ſt. From the time a general peace ſhall be proclaimed, the puniſhment of death ſhall be aboliſhed; that of twenty five years in irons is proviſionally ſubſtituted, till it ſhall be otherwiſe provided by the legiſlative body.

Art. 2d. The place of the revolution ſhall henceforth be called the place of concord; the ſtreet leading from the Boulvard to the place, ſhall be named Revolution-ſtreet.

Art. 3d. The convention repeals, from the 5th of Brumvire, 4th year, 27th of October 1795, all and every decree of accuſation, every proſecution, proceſs or judgment relating purely to the events of the revolution. All thoſe who may be now detained in confinement on account of thoſe events, ſhall immediately be ſet at liberty, unleſs there ſhould exiſt againſt them accuſation relating to the conſpiracy of the 25th [illegible] 5th of October.

Art. 4th. The crimes defined by the penal code, ſhall be puniſhed according to the eſtabliſhed form, except that of death.

Art. 5th. In thoſe caſes where the double accuſation is mixed, and contemplates at the ſame time facts purely relative to the revolition, and other crimes defined by the penal code, the proſecution and judgment ſhall only be pronounced on the latter.

Art. 6th. All thoſe who ſhall be accuſed of public ſtealth, extortion, fraud, peculation, or inapplication of funds, or any other ſimilar caſes which may have happened during, or on account of the revolution, may be proſecuted, either by the nation, or by any citizen who may conceive himſelf injured; but thoſe facts can only be inſtituted in civil courts, and merely to obtain reſtitution as the caſe may be, without incurring any other puniſhment.

Nov. 11. This morning arrived Mr. Major from Baſle, and Mr. Baſſet from the Britiſh army on the continent. Two mails alſo arrived, but the letters were not delivered out when the paper went to [illegible] more mails are on the road. We however, ſtate the following authentic particulars:

The organ of all the diſaſters [illegible] by the French, aroſe from Gen[illegible] having broken the line of neutr[illegible] marching over the mountains near [illegible] heim, and by that means gaining the [illegible] before Frankfort. By ſo doing, he [illegible] the French army before Mentz, and threw it into the utmoſt diſorder.

From the 12th to the 24th of October, the date of the accounts from Frankfort, there were daily engagements, in every one of which the Auſtrians were victorious. We cannot enter into the details.

Evening Mail Office.

P. S. Half paſt 3 o'clock. We ſtop the preſs to ſay that about half an hour ſince a meſſenger arrived from Mentz, with diſpatches from Gen. Clairfayt, dated the 31ſt ult. containing the news of his having obtained the greateſt victory obtained during the war, by driving the French armies who were before Mayence, on the left bank of the Rhine, with the loſs of all their artillery and baggage. On the ſame day Gen. Wurmſer attacked the French before Manheim with equal ſucceſs.

BRUSSELS, *October* [illegible]

The Auſtrian troops commanded by Gen. Clairfayt are only at the diſtance of [illegible] from Duſſeldorff, where 50,000 [illegible] are determined to diſpute the [illegible] the enemy. A great quantity of [illegible] and ammunition of all [illegible] from the left bank of the [illegible]

to replace the artillery loft in the precipitate retreat.

MANHEIM, *October* 19.

At three o'clock yefterday morning, one of the French camps on the river Necker, was furprifed by the Auftrians, who took advantage of a thick fog, and befide a large body of horfe. The French fell back within the guns of the town; they fought obftinately from five until eleven o'clock in the morning, and the loft muft of courfe have been very great on both fides. The Auftrians attacked at once, towards the gate of Necker, and that of Hiedleberg. The fog was fo opaque, that in fpite of a conftant fire from the fortifications, they drew near enough to pour in the town two or three bomb fhells. By twelve o'clock the fog diffolved, and the Auftrians retired. The French had been relieved by the regiment of carribiners, and fome battalians of infantry. General Deffix commanded in the engagement. The French have forced them to retreat, though much more numerous, and fuperior to them, particularly in cavalry. Some prifoners arrived at Manheim in the afternoon. It is reported that the Auftrians fortify their pofition on the heights of the Gibbet, in order to keep the French back nearer the fortrefs. The cannonade began again by four o'clock in the afternoon, and the Auftrians advanced a little, but were forced to fall back, and about fix o'clock retired to the neighbouring villages. General Pichegru continues here, though his general quarters have been removed to Nunftadi.

Oct. 20. The armies were yefterday in battle array, the light-horfe only engaged in fkirmifhes. The Auftrians at laft fell back as far as one league, and left the fortifications they were erecting on the heights of the Gibbet at a quarter of a league diftant from Manheim. It is reported that on the evening their cavalry, as they were difpofing themfelves to rufh on the carribiners, have been much injured by unexpected vollies of mufket fhot.

NANTES, October 20.

We cannot hear what has become of Charete. About three days ago, 800 men of his guard was in the foreft of d'Azenay, without a chief, without bread or ammunition, The greateft part of his army have hidden their arms and returned to their homes; others are wandering about, pillaging the country people who refufe to give them bread, they are however clofely purfued.

ROCHFORT, October 16.

There muft have fomething happened to the Engliſh fleet on our coaſt during the late ſtorm, as we have remarked broken ſpars, rigging, &c. evidently belonging to men of war, as well as a great many drowned horſes.

LIMBURG, October 10.

The arrival of a courier this moment informs that the Auſtrians have been driven beyond the river Mayn, the loſs on both ſides was very conſiderable, a great number of the Auſtrians threw themſelves into the river, the loſs at the departure of the courier was computed at 5000.

American Intelligence.

ALBANY, January 1.

It is ſaid that a coining machine, with all the requiſite apparatus for making dollars, has been lately diſcovered at Balſton. It appears a number of dollars in imitation of Spaniſh milled dollars had been made, and that the undertaking was progreſſing with a conſiderable degree of celerity when the diſcovery was made.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 3.

In conſequence of the decree of amneſty proclaimed on the 27th of October by order of the National Convention *Robert Lindet, Thuriot, Prieur, Cambon, Jean Bon St. Andre, Dubem, Leccintre, Chales*, and all the deputies, who were arreſted, or had taken flight after the 20th of May laſt, were ſet free, there being no charges againſt them, except perhaps their enthuſiaſtic exertions in preventing the ruin of the republic, which had long ſince been planned by the royaliſts, and had been nearly realized on the 6th of October laſt.

Thomas Lindet, the brother of *Robert Lindet* has been re-elected, the latter whoſe only fault it was to have been a zealous republican and one of the moſt uſeful and upright members of the convention, enjoys in a high degree the confidence and eſteem of his fellow citizens of the department of Eure who certainly will not fail to call him again to a poſt the duties of which few others would have been diſcharged with the ſame indefatigable zeal and prudence.

Are not included in the decree of amneſty

1ſt. The rebels of La Vendee and the inſtigators of the inſurrection at Paris.

2d. The forgers of falſe aſſignats and thoſe guilty of robbery or murher.

3d. The refractory and tranſported prieſts.

4th. The emigrants againſt whom the pain of death will forever remain in force.

The trial of Cormartin, Coutus and the other Vendean chiefs began on the 5th. Nov. The French are at laſt convinced that clemency, humanity & juſtice are but poor weapons againſt the perfidy & atrocities of the royaliſts.

Extract of a letter from Capt. WILLIAM PENROSE, *to his friend in Philadelphia, dated.*

ALGIERS, SEPT. 9.

Dear Sir,

"I take the earlieſt opportunity of informing you, that on the 3d. inſtant, Mr. DONALDSON *the American Ambaſſador, arrived here from Alicant, in a Raguſan brig, and on the 5th, we had the unſpeakable ſatisfaction of ſeeing the Enſign of the United States displayed, accompanied with a Royal Salute from the Caſtle, and this day a ſmall veſſel is diſpatched expreſs to Col.* HUMPHREYS *at Liſbon, which veſſel muſt return before the irons is to be taken from our legs. God ſend her a quick voyage."*

From the Iſle of France.

The brig Mary, Capt. Roberſon, arrived yeſterday in 105 days from the Iſle of France, where they left the ſhips George Barclay, M'Aliſter, Enterprize, Morton, and Schooner General Greene, Hodge, of Philadelphia. The French frigates Prudente and Sybille returned from a cruiſe with ſeven prizes, and informed, that they ſpoke an American ſhip from Boſton or Salem, which had loſt the Captain, names were not mentioned.—The town of Trincomalee, in the iſland of Ceylon, was reported by priſoners arrived at the Iſle of France to have been taken by the Britiſh.

The Mary touched at the cape of Good Hope, which ſhe found in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh forces; had her papers examined by Admiral Elphinſtone, then laying there with ſix ſail of the line, who politely diſmiſſed Captain Robertſon, giving him a paſs upon each of the brig's papers. Capt. Robertſon left the cape on the 15th of October.

A gentleman who arrived yeſterday from the Iſle of France, informs that a corvette had arrived from France, and ſailed immediately for the coaſt of Malabar. The veſſel (as our informant was told by a perſon in the Adminiſtration) had on board Rabaux, a Commiſſioner from the National Convention to excite Tippoo to war with the Britiſh. He had already landed, and the veſſel remained on the coaſt waiting his return.

From the Courier de la France.

We learn that Doctor Bollman, who devoted himſelf to deliver the unfortunate La Fayette, and who had been condemned to partake of his captivity, is arrived at New-York.

We haſten to publiſh this information, convinced that there is not a ſingle American, one ſingle friend of liberty, who will not learn with ſatisfaction the arrival of the generous foreigner.

A Calcutta paper of June laſt has the following Article.

"When we announce that the arrival of the Venus preſents us with a ſpecimen of the nobleſt work of nature, who, among the readers of the Mirror, can be ſo ungallant as not to recognize our alluſion? Although the ladies of the Pelew Iſlands cannot boaſt of any of that beauty of complexion, and delicacy of features, or of that amiable ſenſibility, which exalt our European fair beyond all competition, yet they are remarkable for the ſweet expreſſion of their countenance, the ſymmetry of their form, and, above all for the gentleneſs of their manners. Confiding in the honour of the Britiſh character, nine of theſe women were allowed to leave the Pelew Iſlands, and to embark on board the Venus. Seven of theſe females were ſent to Bombay, with the Bombay frigate, which was lying at Bencoolen when the Venus put in there. The two others have arrived here with the Venus.

"This is the firſt inſtance of any of the female inhabitants being permitted to leave the Pelew Iſlands. We have no doubt the confidence repoſed by the innocent Iſlanders, will be treated with ſuch reſpect aa further to enhance the reputation of the Britiſh name, in theſe diſtant regions.

"Of the two women who arrived with the Venus, one, though ſcarcely 15 years of age, is ſaid to be nearly ſix feet high."

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT *to the laſt Will and Teſtament of General Koberdeau, deceaſed, will be ſold, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.*

One Tract containing 500 *acres, lying on Plumb creek, in Allegheny county, about ten miles from Pittſburgh, adjoining lands of Gen. O'Hara, and Mr. Jacob Haymaker.*

Another Tract containing 300 *acres, on the waters of Turtle creek, in the aforeſaid county,* 15 *miles from Pittſburgh, bounded by land of Colonel Davidſon and others.*

And alſo another Tract, containing 500 *acres, in the county of Weſtmoreland,* 22 *miles from Pittſburgh, adjoing lands of Col. Irwin and Mr. Conrad Stitter. For terms of Sale apply at Col. John Irwin's in Weſtmoreland county to*

JOHN MOORE, Agent for the Executors.

January 14, 1796.

ALL *perſons having unſettled accounts or contracts with* ELLIOT & WILLIAMS *are requeſted to file their accounts with their agent* JAMES NAILOR, *at Pittſburgh, in order that the ſaid accounts may be examined and compared with the books of the ſaid Elliot and Williams, which being done, further notice will be publiſhed at what time attendance can be given at Pittſburgh to adjuſt and ſettle all accounts with the company.*

ELIE WILLIAMS.

Pittſburgh, January 18, 1796.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be ſold by public ſale, at the houſe of Andrew Watſon, Innkeeper, in the borough of Pittſburgh, on Wedneſday the 27th inſtant, at 12 o'clock—A certain *TRACT OF LAND*, ſituate at the mouth of the Nine Mile run, on the Monongahela river, in the townſhip of Pitt, and county of Allegheny, containing two hundred and one acres with allowances &c. Late the Eſtate of George M'Cully, deceaſed.

JAMES SEMPLE, Sheriff.

January 16, 1796.

UNDERSTANDING that a ſale is about to take place on a mortgage of a Tract of Land as the property of George M'Cully, and having a certain right in that land, I think it proper to make it known; not with a view to reduce the ſale of the land in order that I may purchaſe it myſelf, though it is probable that I may propoſe to purchaſe, but as I am adviſed that I ought to make my claim known that it may not be made a legal argument againſt me that I did not make it known, as my claim is in part what is called an equitable title, and in that caſe, to ly by, while an honeſt purchaſer paid his money, would be a fraud in me, and deſtroy my equity.

My claim is as follows: Conveyance from Thomas Gibſon to John M'Call, Nov. 4th, 1788, of Mill and 26 acres and 63 perches: aſſigned to Jacob Zimmerman, October 27, 1791: aſſigned by Zimmerman to Dunning M'Nair and George M'Cully, April 29, 1793: conveyance immediately from M'Call, the firſt purchaſer, to Zimmerman, Jan. 13. 1791, this aſſigned to M'Nair and M'Cully by Zimmerman April 29, 1793.

A conveyance of 3 acres and 13 perches from Thomas Gibſon to Zimmerman May 26, 1791: aſſigned to M'Nair and M'Cully April 29, 1793: a conveyance from M'Cully to M'Nair of one half of all the above, and right of water running through the whole tract, for the uſe of mills, dated June 26, 1793.

Independent of all this M'Nair will claim by right paramount to M'Cully, ſo as to ſecure what M'Nair claims by conveyance from M'Cully, by ſhewing himſelf to have been in fact the original purchaſer, having advanced the money, and ſo M'Cully only a truſtee for his uſe.

DUNNING M'NAIR.

January 15, 1796.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber at Waſhington's Bottom, Fayette county, ſome time laſt month, a Bay Mare, near 14 hands high, no brand, one eye nearly blind. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN JONES.

January 4, 1796.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's farm at Waſhington's Bottom, Fayette county, in October laſt, a likely red and white Cow, 5 years old, neither ear mark or brand to be ſeen. She was bought out of Col. Canon's drove a few weeks before. Any perſon giving information where ſaid Cow may be had, ſhall be rewarded and all reaſonable charges paid by

ISRAEL SHREVE.

January 4, 1796.

WILLIAM EARL

HAS this day received a quantity of MERCHANDIZE, among which are the following articles, viz—*Beſt Rifle Powder, Shot, Sheet Copper and Iron, Crucible and Bliſter Steel, Copper Kettles, Window Glaſs* 8 *by* 10 *and* 10 *by* 12, *beſt London Pewter*, and a general aſſortment of *Carpenters Tools*, which he ſells at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, January 22, 1796.

Pittsburgh, January 23

Laſt New-Year's day departed this life, Ohio County, Virginia, Captain SAMUEL BRADY, who died after a few days indiſpoſition, from an apoplectic ſtroke, occaſioned, as it is ſuppoſed, by the ſevere injuries his conſtitution had received, and the violent fatigues he for ſeveral years paſt underwent, in the ſervices of the frontiers of this country.

The Ship Roſe, arrived at New-York brings London papers to the 7th November which contain accounts, ſaid to be taken from German papers, of the total defeat of the French on the Rhine, on the 26th of October.—Theſe accounts are contradicted by certain intelligence received by the National Convention, of dates ſome days later than the 26th, immediately from that army. It however appears, that the French and Auſtrians have had ſeveral engagements, in which the former have been ſomewhat worſted.

Private accounts by this arrival pourtray London in a ſtate of great confuſion, riſe upon the back of riot; and that the people have ſet their faces towards the Royal Palace. The country is not more quiet. The dreadful information from the continent, attempted to be palmed upon the people of England, muſt have originated in a deſire to keep matters quiet at home.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 16,

A letter from a gentleman in Charleſton of the 31ſt ult. mentions "That Chief Juſtice Rutledge, on Saturday laſt, attempted to drown himſelf, but was taken out of the water by ſome negroes. It is ſaid, he has diſcovered ſymptoms of derangement for ſome weeks paſt."

A letter from London of the 5th of Nov. received by the packet, contains the following information.—That M. Monneron was empowered to treat of peace, even to the relinquiſhment of Auſtrian Flanders; the negociation with the Britiſh government was commenced, and proceeded with ſpirit for ſeveral days, when, in conſequence of the party who ſent out M. Monneron being thrown into the minority, probably on the queſtion relative to annexing the Low Countries to the French republic, new inſtructions were ſent to him, in which he was ordered to inſiſt on annexing Belgium to the republic as an indiſpenſible ſtipulation. In conſequence of this, the negociations were immediately broken off, and M. Monneron returned to France.

The war was growing unpopular, on account of the ſcarcity, which occaſioned great ſufferings among the poorer claſs of citizens.

The Marquis la Fayette is ſtill confined in the fortreſs of Ulmutz. His confinement now is ſaid to be occaſioned leſs by the perſonal wiſhes of the emperor, than by the private reſentment of other perſons.

The emperor is rather uſing his influence to overcome gradually that reſentment, that he may releaſe his priſoner, without giving umbrage to the enemies of the marquis.

It was reſolved in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, that R. RANDAL be releaſed from the cuſtody of the Serjeant at arms on his paying the fees.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, November 6.

"Freſh troops arrive daily. Six hundred have embarked within the laſt three days. As ſoon as a ſufficient number are here, Leogane will be attacked. Mitabalais has been ſeveral times attacked by the Brigands—but without ſucceſs.

Chriſtian Febiger is re-elected Treaſurer of this State.

We have ſeen a ſample of demy printing paper, one half the compoſition of which, is ſaid to be ſaw duſt of the *aſp wood*. This is a further diſcovery of Mr. Biddis. The paper is equal in appearance and quality to that made of rags alone, and which is ſold for more than two dollars a ream.

The above is a very uſeful and important diſcovery and merits the higheſt encouragement. The ſaving of rags for the finer ſpecies of paper will enable our paper manufacturers to extend their buſineſs ſo as to furniſh a much more competent ſupply.

PETER PINDAR.

...m the HAIR-POWDER EPISTLE to Mr. PITT.

...TER gravely and ingeniously points out a tax ...n CHRISTIAN SKINS; *also* some *(not* all *...indeed!) of the great advantages of hum in ...hides in the way of trade—The contriverfible ...se of Mr.* JUSTICE BULLER'S *hide; of ...the* DUKE *of* GLOUCESTER; *of the* DU-*...CHES of* CUMBERLAND'S; *of* LORD BRU-*...DENELL'S (the Lord help him!) of the* DUKE *...of* RICHMOND'S, *&c. &c.*

...AY what the tax thy brain will next pro-...vide?
...as! why not attack the human hide?
...ord, Lord! how much it muft the nation ...aid,
...ike may be *ſcalp'd* with ſafety—why not *...ſkay'd?*
...'s verily a ſhame—a crying ſin,
...he world ſhould bear about a uſeleſs ſkin;
...hat's worſe, that ſkins ſhould in the grave ...be laid,
...o beautiful an article of trade.
...hink of the ſpatterdaſhes, boots and ſhoes;
...nd think thou of the *millions* people uſe:
...ch form'd from human hides would brave ...the weather,
...nd ſave *ſuch* quantities of foreign leather.
...hus would our BRITAIN annual thouſands ...gain,
...nd rival all the cows and calves of Spain.
...k'ſt thou what *other* uſe our hides can boaſt
...ooks may be bound, my friend—the let-...ter'd hoſt:
...*ases of Conſcience*, BULLER'S ſkin ſhould ...bind;
...ood folios upon *mercy to mankind:*
...LO'STER'S a book on wedlock's *ſweet ...tranquility;*
...is Siſter CUMBERLAND'S, upon *humility:*
...RUDENELL'S, on beauty, witty converſation
...n manners, muſic ratiocination:
...ICHMOND'S, on *courage*; modeſty, DUN-...DAS'S;
...tate ſycophants, a volume upon ASSES:
...he ——'s, on elocution, hay and hogs,
...alves, politics, tithes, civil-liſt, and logs:
...he ——'s, on di'monds, pearls, and cuſtom ...dues,
...ld gowns, old petticoats, old hoſe, old ...ſhoes;
...od nature, ſtate extravagancy lopping,
...ins, mantua-makers, milliners, and ſloping:
...o cloſe th' illuſtrious liſt, and ſounding line,
...n delegates, reform, and powder *thine.*

APOPHTHEGM.

IT was a ſaying of a famous Grecian commander when about to give his daughter in marriage, that he would rather ſhe would marry a man without money, than money without a man. If we look abroad through ſociety, how many parents can be found of the ſame ſentiments with our diſtinguiſhed Grecian here. If a young man pays his addreſſes to the fair, his reception is always according to his pecuniary circumſtances—Reputation, abilities and perſonal accompliſhments are looked upon as nothing when the purſe, the grand deſideratum of contracted minds is wanting. It is money that gives charms to perſons however deformed, and eſtabliſhes a reputation in ſociety, while genius and virtue unaccompanied with gold, are looked upon with contempt, and left to ſtruggle in vain—How often is it that you ſee an opulent monſter, and a contemptible fop, ſucceed in his addreſſes, when a Mentor is rejected.

Whereas Frederick Baum, about 7 or 8 years ago, gave a note to Jame Burns for Twenty Seven Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, for which ſaid Baum never received value, and ſaid Burns brought a ſuit in Weſtmoreland county court, for the recovery of the money, but judgment went againſt him, and as the ſaid Baum did not take up his note, he therefore forwarns all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note as he is determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

FREDERICK BAUM.

November 27, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in South Huntingdon townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, on the night of the 22d day of November laſt, a dun ſorrel Mare, 7 or 8 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſhod before, the knee of the near leg thicker than the other, is branded on the [illegible] ſhoulder and thigh H. H. and [illegible] ſpots on her back occaſioned by the ſaddle, trots and canters, carries herſelf lofty; the thief cut her tail off immediately after taking her out of the field. Whoever delivers her to the ſubſcriber, or gives information ſo that ſhe can be had again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY HUFFMAN.

December 5, 1795.

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh.

A.

THOMAS Adams, care of lieut. Robert Lee; Rev. John Anderſon, Mill creek; John Anderſon, Peters creek; Gabriel Armſtrong, near Pittſburgh; James Andrews, Pittſburgh; John Angel, care of Iſaac Maſon, Fayette county.

B.

William Barber, care of John M'Kee; John and Thomas Nickle, care of Rev. Mr. Warick, near Redſtone; James Brown, near Pittſburgh; John and Richard Boyce, care of John Ormſby; James Bruff, near Pittſburgh; James Burns, David Bleakley, John Baird, care of John Ormſby; John Brooks, French creek ſettlement; George Breant, Pittſburgh; John Barkley, care of Norris Morriſon, Pittſburgh; Lieut. Sam. Brown, Charleſtown; Samuel Bell, care of George Kinnear; Elizabeth Brown, Pittſburgh; Jas. Brown, care of Mr. Gilfillen; Elizabeth Brady, Robert Boyd, H. Blakeway, Ten Mile; Mary Burnwell, Pittſburgh; Molly Bernoudy, Mr. Bernoudy, John Banon.

C.

Margaret Carſon, care of David Carſon, Allegheny county; Archy Cunningham, Pittſburgh; James Curry, care of Mr. Rollins; Michael Cirk, care of John Moore near Pittſburgh; Robert Caldwell, Charleſtown; Col. David Chambers, John Crawford, care of Rev. Mr. Swan; Joſeph Commings and Joſeph Porter, David Clark, near Budd's ferry; Thomas Caldwell, care of David Hamilton, eſq. Alexander Cuningham, James Chambers, maſon, Alexander Cuningham, near Pittſburgh; Charles Cazenove, Pittſburgh.

D.

James Dinſmore, near Pittſburgh; John Daviſon, Pittſburgh; James Doboins, Pittſburgh; De la Landelle, Allegheny county; Samuel Deuny, James Davidſon, Conrad Doll, Pittſburgh; Robert or William Duff, care of John Irwin; John Dunlap, Waſhington county: James Dunlevy, care of Col. Edward Cook, Fayette county.

E.

James Ewing, eſq. John Eaken, care of William Sampſon, Forks of Yough; William Eaken, care of David Eaken.

F.

Richard Frazer, Redſtone; Rachel Foſter, care of William Semple, Pittſburgh; Henry or Robert Finley, near Pittſburgh; Adam Frew, Weſtmoreland county.

G.

Thomas Graham, care of Robert Kidd, near Pittſburgh; James Graham, care of W. Chriſty, Pittſburgh; Hugh Grant, Thomas Gilmore, Robert Gamble, ſurgeon; Thos. Gamble, George Graham, near the Ohio; William Graham, care of Rev. Mr. Warwick; Patrick Graham, care of T. M'Kee.

H.

Solans Hickman, John Huey, Mrs. Henderſon, relict of the late Rev. Mat. Henderſon; Eſichar Huntington, Redſtone; Thos. Hughs, James Hamilton, care of William Semple, Pittſburgh; Matthew Henderſon, ſurgeon; Rev. Robert Huey, near Pittſburgh; Benjamin Harvey.

J.

Thomas Jones, Pittſburgh;

K.

John Kennedy, near Pittſburg.

L.

Jabiſh Lambert, Pittſburgh; Iſaac Lloyd, Elizabeth town; Col. Thomas Lewis, mouth of Great Kenhawa; Mathew Logan, eare af Mr. Watſon, Pittſburgh; M. Lefevre, John Leth, Waſtmoreland county; Betſey Leavens; Pittſburgh; James Laughlin, Richard Lord, Redſtone; Enoch Lewis.

M.

Dominick M'Cormick, care of James Stewart; Joſeph Mountain, on Braddock's road, near Yough river; Paul M'Dermott, Hugh M'Clenachan, care of John Ormſby; Robert M'Farling, Elizabeth town; Eddy Megor, at or near M'Kee's ferry; William Miller, James Miers, Turtle creek; Rev. Thomas Moore, Alexander M'Coy, David M'Aliſter, care of John Irwin; Samuel M'Cune, Alexander Morriſon, near Pittſburgh; Peter Maremie, Redſtone; Michael M'Coole, James Miller, near Beeſon town; Hugh Martin, Samuel M'Cormick, Neal M'Neal, near Pittſburgh; Neal M'Laughlin.

N.

Henry Noble, near Pittſburgh; Captain Neely, near Union town.

O.

Samuel Owen, Joſeph Oſburn.

P.

Jonathan Pearce, Pittſburgh; W. Parker, Rev. Samuel S. Phelon, Pittſburgh.

Q.

George Quick, Fayette county.

R.

Frances Roſs, Fayette county; John Roſs, Pittſburgh; Samuel Reynolds, William Robinſon, care of Robert Warwick, Fayette county; James Rice.

S.

William Scott, Richard Stephenſon, Lemuel Sayre, Waſhington county; Andrew Snider, Beeſon town; William Stewart, care of Michael Hellman; Franky Sparks, Forks of Yough; Thomas Sands, John Stark, major Uriah Springer, Andrew Scott, Redſtone; Nehemiah Sharp, care of Jacob Bauman; Thomas Saunders, Pittſburgh; William Sutherland, Jared Scofield, Richard Stephenſon, near Thompſon tavern: Robert Stewart, care of John Irwin, merchant.

T.

William Thompſon, Thomas Thompſon, Peters creek; William Thorn, carpenter, Pittſburgh; John Taylor, Joſeph Torrence, Fayette county; John Temple, in the forks of Yough; Samuel Trever, Connellstown; John and William Todd.

V.

Captain Henry Vanderburgh, Wabaſh.

W.

John and David Wallace, care of Samuel Shaw, eſq. Robert Walker, care of Samuel Sinclair, forks of Yough; Nathaniel Williams, Rachel Wilion, William Walker, care of Joſeph Scott, eſq. Thomas Watſon, John Walker, Elizabeth town; Robert Watſon, care of Col. John Irwin, Weſtmoreland county; George Willis.

Y.

Doctor John Young, near Union town.

Half a Dollar a gallon

in Caſh will be given for good Proof WHISKEY, delivered in Pittſburgh, and the ſame price allowed to Diſtillers who chooſe to pay off their duties in this article.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, December 28. 1795.

FOR SALE.

TWO patented tracts of unimproved Land of 400 acres each, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, on Crooked creek, about 6 miles up the creek from Green's ſtation: thoſe lands are of the firſt rate, bounded on the creek, and on one of the tracts is a choice mill ſeat. Alſo, a patented tract of 337 acres, on Puckety creek, not far from Robert Hall's, Eſq. Alſo a patented tract of 280 acres, on Crow's run, 18 miles below Pittſburgh, near the Ohio For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at No. 145, Chenut Street, PHILADELPHIA, where he keeps an Office for buying and ſelling Real and Perſonal Eſtates, Bank Stock, certificates of every kind, does buſineſs by powers of attorney, in the Land Office, and in all public offices for demands of officers and ſoldiers in the late army in the war with Great-Britain.

ALEXANDER POWER.

October 3, 1795. 9t.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

HAS *juſt received an aſſortment of* GOODS *ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell low for Caſh or Country Produce.*

He has ſome of the beſt POWDER, and a quantity of LEAD, for Sale.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 21, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Tyrone townſhip, Fayette county, a grey Mare, 10 or 11 years old, about 12 hands high, branded W. on the near ſhoulder.—The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM STAUFFER.

December 17, 1795.

Strayed away from the plantation of Samuel Beatty, on the Kiſkeminitas, near Beaver run, Weſtmoreland county, a dark bay Mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, 5 years old laſt ſpring, a few white hairs in her forehead, large ſquare hoofs on her fore feet, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and delivers her to ſaid Beatty, or to the ſubſcriber in Allegheny county, Miſſlin townſhip, one mile and an half from M'Kee's ferry, on the Monongahela, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward and reaſonable charges

GEORGE CRAWFORD.

Dec. 21, 1795.

Thoſe perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of George M'Dowell, deceaſed, and thoſe who may be indebted thereto, are hereby informed, that the ſubſcriber will ſettle ſaid eſtate at Cincinnati, on the Ohio. He will be in Pittſburgh until the latter end of this month, and will attend to the ſettlement of ſuch accounts as may be offered.

WM. CHRIBBS, Adminiſtrator.

Dec. 21, 1795.

John Patterſon & Co.

HAVE *juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of* CHANDIZE, *which they will ſell on moderate terms by wholeſale and retail. They have alſo a large quantity of* CASTINGS, *which they will ſell by the ton or ſmaller quantity.*

All perſons indebted to the firm of PATTERSON & Co. *are requeſted to ſettle their reſpective accounts before the firſt of January next, as no longer time can be given.*

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1795.

NOTICE

IS *hereby given, that agreeable to a judgment iſſued againſt the goods, chattels and other effects the property of a certain* Wright, *late of Verſailles township, county of Allegheny, a diſtribution of the money ſeized in the hands of the ſheriff of ſaid county, will be made to the creditors of the ſaid* Wright, *at the ſubſcriber's Office in Pittſburgh, in ſaid county, on the eighth day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of which all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid* John, *are hereby required to attend on the ſaid day, time and place, with their books, papers and accounts, &c. otherwiſe they will be excluded.*

Nov. 10, 1795. JOHN WILKINS.

Blackſmiths and other

Tradeſmen are much wanted at Elizabeth Town, *on the* Monongahela, *where good workmen will find conſtant employment, conformable to the country cuſtom. It is needleſs to mention the advantages that muſt ariſe to the Smith's buſineſs (and to all tradeſmen in general) from a town ſo faſt improving, and where building carried on extenſively, and a conſtant ſucceſſion of travellers, the ſame muſt be obvious to a conſiderate mind; but independent of theſe advantages, the proprietor pledges himſelf to give eſpecial encouragement to the firſt that ſets up here, and proſecutes ſaid buſineſs with ſpirit, which on application, will be made known*

SADLERS and SHOEMAKERS, are alſo much wanted, and will meet with ſimilar encouragement, and may be ſupplied with leather at the Tanyard at this place.

S. BAYARD, Proprietor.

December 29, 1795.

FOR SALE.

AN excellent Mill-ſeat, with a race already dug, on Street's run, adjoining John Small's place, three-quarters of a mile from the Monongahela river, and ſix miles from Pittſburgh. Twenty five acres of land will be ſold with this ſeat. The convenience to the river, and in a fertile part of the country, is no doubt, an object of conſequence to any perſon who may incline to build a mill. The ſoil is equal to any in the county, and plenty of water at almoſt any ſeaſon of the year. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

HUGH GRANT.

Allegheny county, Dec. 30, 1795.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, on Friday the 25th inſtant, Two Apprentice Boys, viz. ISAAC BOOTH, and HENRY BEAVER. Booth is by trade a ſhoemaker, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, light hair cut, had on and took with him two round about jackets with ſleeves, one green ſtripe coating with metal buttons, the other clouded nankeen, and two pair of overalls, one green ſtriped coating, the other plain nankeen, one old grey jurtout, which I expect he will wear over the reſt, one white fur hat, and a ſet of ſhoemakers tools; he alſo carried his maſter's trunk, and ſtole thereout his indentures.—BEAVER is a German, broken Engliſh, alſo a ſhoemaker by trade, had on and took with him a long brown coat, a green ſtriped round about jacket and trowſers, a white fur hat, a black wool dito, and a ſet of ſhoemakers tools. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentices and ſecures them in any jail that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN WALLS.

December 20, 1795.

THOSE who are indebted to the Academy of Pittſburgh, for Tuition money, from the 1ſt of July laſt to the 25th inſtant, or part of the time, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

M. ARTHUR

Pittſburgh, 25th December, 1795.

STRAYED from a drove of cattle paſt Craig's ferry, oppoſite Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday in December, inſtant, a two or three year old STEER, colour white but full of ſmall dark ſpots, on the right ear a half crop, on the left a halfpenny, bought from Alexander Miller on the head waters of Peter's creek. Whoever informs WILLIAM GRAY, of Pittſburgh, ſo that he can get ſaid Steer again, or delivers it to him ſhall be paid for their trouble, and reaſonable expenees.

December 24, 1795.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street; where ſubſcriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertiſements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully receiv